

report that the Bulgars occupied Vranja and cut the Nish-Salonica railroad. The Bulgars admit, however, that the Bulgars hold a point which dominates the railroad.

In the north the Austro-Hungarians are advancing on Sabac, on the Danube. South of Belgrade the Germans have made slight advances, but the Austro-Hungarian defensive. Further east the Germans have progressed south of Buzovac and Lajca.

The following official statement was issued in Berlin this afternoon:

Austro-Hungarian troops are pushing forward toward Shabat. In the region south of Ripanj further engagements are in progress. South of Lajca and Buzovac the enemy has been again defeated.

By means of a quick attack Bulgarian troops put themselves in possession of Sultan Tepe, to the southwest of Ezer-Palanka (about eight miles west of the Bulgarian border). During an advance on Kimanovo they took 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve cannon.

Salonica despatches say that the Turks are concentrating large forces near Dedegatch, the Bulgarian port on the Aegean, where it has been expected the Allies might endeavor to land troops.

Little News of Allies' Efforts.

There have been no reports to confirm the occupation of Enos near Dedegatch, Turkey by allied troops.

From many sources it is learned that the Bulgars have succeeded in heavily mining the Aegean and Black Sea coast, making it doubly difficult for the allied forces to approach Bulgaria from the sea, if such a course is determined upon.

All official information regarding the part played by Anglo-French troops against the Bulgarians in the Dorian Lake region is lacking. It is well established, however, that French troops clashed with Bulgars by the presence of wounded French soldiers in Salonica.

Despatches from Salonica differ greatly. Some of them say that the main body of allied troops landed there are being held in camp, only a few having been sent to the front. Others have it that a large French force is on its way to Salonica by sea. Practically the only definite knowledge respecting the Bulgars is that the Germans, Austrians and Bulgars are cutting steadily into Serbia, and that that country is in imminent peril of being overwhelmed and crushed.

From Paris it is learned that the French Minister of War, M. Millerand, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, M. Cambon, and M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, conferred yesterday with the war committee. The meeting was followed by a council of the Cabinet. No announcements, however, have been made.

Car Denounces Bulgars.

The following imperial manifesto was issued today in Petrograd:

When Turkey and Bulgaria were threatened with war on account of financial relations the Russian Government intervened in an amicable manner. Part of the Turkish debt to Russia was transferred to Bulgaria, whereby the latter, on advantageous conditions, was freed of all obligations to Turkey.

Thus having realized for Bulgaria its actual independence Russia further displayed magnanimity toward the Bulgarian people by relieving them of the burden of the Turkish debt to Ferdinand as the Bulgarian ruler. While well aware of the real aims of the Coburg Prince, Russia nevertheless refrained from interfering in Bulgaria's internal affairs, fully believing that sooner or later the eyes of this emancipated people would be opened and that they would find a way to save itself from the new servitude threatening it.

The victorious war of the united Balkan people against their ancient enemy, Turkey, assured to Bulgaria an honorable place in the Slav family. But under Austro-German suggestion, contrary to the wishes of the Russian Emperor, and without the knowledge of the Bulgarian Government the Coburg Prince on June 29, 1913, moved Bulgarian troops into the Serbian. This treacherous act of King Ferdinand raised a gulf between two fraternal allied peoples. On this day, a black day for Bulgaria, Ferdinand wrecked the country, but rendered invaluable service to Germany.

The defeat of Bulgaria and the punishment imposed upon that unhappy country by the Bucharest treaty, which deprived it of almost all the fruits of victory, deeply wounded Ferdinand's self-esteem. He became intent on regaining Macedonia, which he had lost by his own folly, and extending his positions at the expense of other Balkan states. Consequently he completely and finally subordinated a free country to German influence. For an entire year the Allies tried to free the unhappy Bulgarian people from German hands, but Ferdinand remained deaf to all advice.

The military expert of the *Evening Standard*, discussing the situation in the Balkans, says:

200,000 Men Needed.

"The question of the moment is the extent to which we can or should assist Serbia with reinforcements. Unfortunately the long southern arm of the railway crossing Serbia runs very close to the Bulgarian frontier at several points, and the Bulgars are endeavoring to protect this line throughout its length. But to do any real good we must send at least 200,000 men.

"If that number is immediately available, well and good. If not, we must remember that it will take time to withdraw men from the western front and get them in action in the Balkans, and therefore we may be as powerless to save Serbia as we were to defend Belgium."

RUMANIAN LEADER HELD

Austrians Arrest M. Cantacuzene on His Way to Bucharest.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Michael Cantacuzene, former Rumanian Minister of Justice, was arrested in Salzburg, Austria, while on his way back to Rumania, the *Petit Parisien* learns from its Bucharest correspondent. Cantacuzene, who has been the bearer of a letter to M. Philippe, leader of the Rumanian Conservative party. The government is urged by the Rumanian press to intervene in behalf of the prisoner.

PREDICTS NEW LEAGUE.

Bulgarian Premier Would Isolate Serbia in Balkans.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 20.—The Sofia correspondent of the *Reinher Tagblatt* quotes Premier Radoslawoff of Bulgaria as hinting in an interview the probability that a new Balkan alliance of four nations will be formed, omitting Serbia, the projected alliance to be based on the defeat of Serbia in the present war.

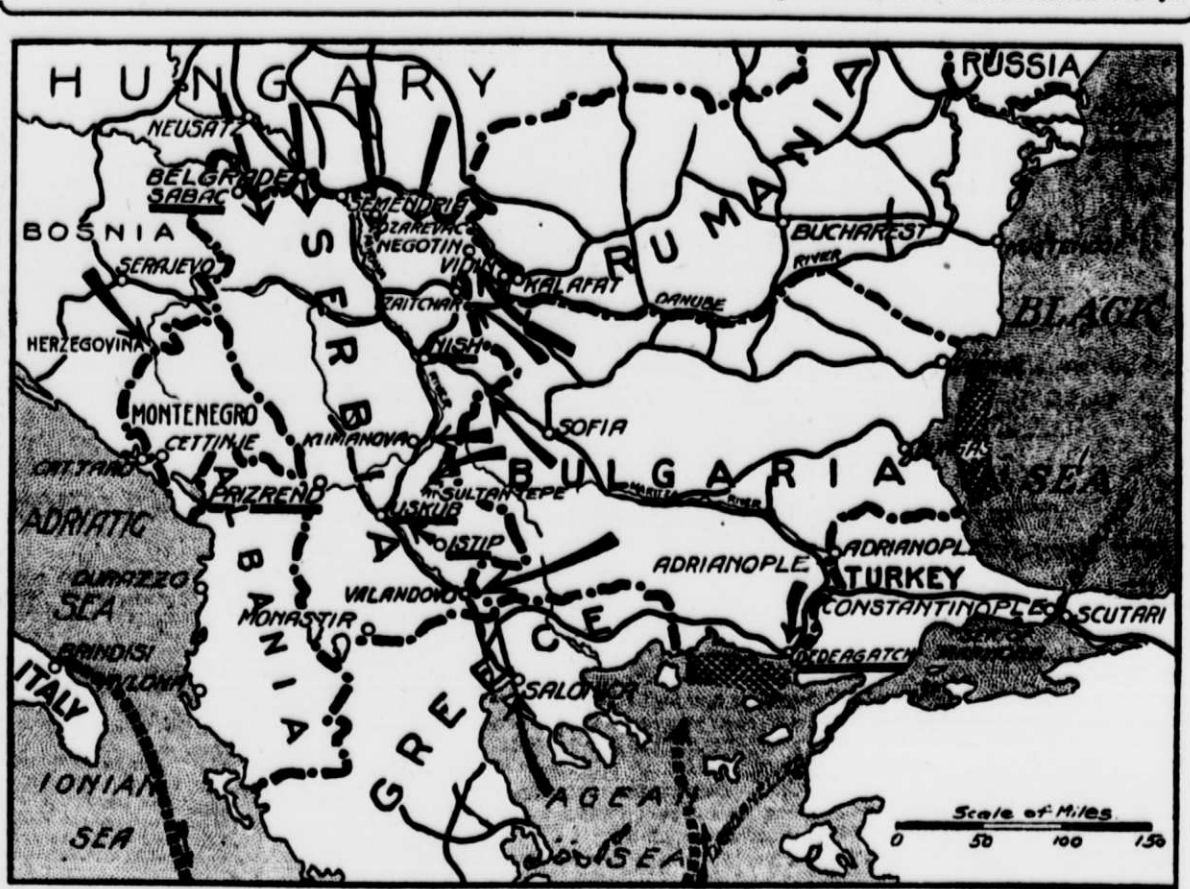
Count von Reventlow in the *Tagblatt* writes: "Victory in Serbia will open up the way to begin the war against England. Then it will be possible to strike at the Suez Canal and Egypt."

MISTRESS OF BALKANS.

Bulgaria So Named by Kaiser in Proclamation.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Press despatches today say that a proclamation by the Kaiser declaring that Bulgaria is to be the mistress of the Balkans, reigning southward to the Aegean and from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, has been distributed among the Bulgarian troops.

THE Serbian capital has been moved from Nish to Pristina on the Albanian frontier. Germans and Austrians are concentrating at Sarajevo for an offensive against Montenegro. Itip has fallen to the Bulgars. Turkish troops are concentrating near Dedegatch, Bulgaria. Austrians are advancing from Sabac, on the Danube, southward. The Aegean and Black Sea coasts of Bulgaria have been mined. The crossed shading on the accompanying map shows these regions. The Serbs have retaken Vranja.



SAW SALONICA WELCOME ALLIES

British Chaplain Describes Landing of Expeditionary Force.

PROTEST ONLY FORMAL

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Rev. A. H. Hewell and Mrs. Hewell, chaplain and nurse respectively of the British hospitals in Serbia, have returned to London, and in the *Daily Mail* describe the landing of allied troops at Salonica, the beginning of which they witnessed.

Both express great enthusiasm at the speed and the quietness of the disembarkation and the unmistakable cordiality of the populace in welcoming the allied troops.

"When on October 4," said Mr. Hewell, "reports were current that a fleet of transports was outside the harbor and that it was coming to help the Serbians against the Bulgarians there was an academic discussion of the ethics of landing in and crossing neutral Greece for such a purpose.

"One heard here and there suggestions that that was what the Germans did in Belgium, but nowhere was this mentioned in a tone that savored of hostility. Indeed when an opinion was expressed at all it was in terms of cordial welcome.

"The Greeks in their hearts despise the Bulgarians, and nothing that promised to accelerate the undoing of the latter is repugnant to the people in Salonica. The transports began to unload two pieces of news side by side, the first being an announcement that the Greek Government had protested against the landing, and the second a report that the Governor of Salonica harbor had given orders to clear it and that no other traffic should interfere with a comfortable disembarkation of the allied forces.

"That typified the whole situation. Greece had entered a formal complaint, but was shutting her eyes to the actual operation. It interpreted the popular feeling, too, for however neutral the Greek King and his Queen, the people of the Greek people beat vigorously for the Allies.

"Thus when the news of Venizelos's resignation and its causes reached Salonica the public was stunned. It could not understand such a complete reversal of policy. The explanation lay before Salonica's own eyes. The news came like a thunderbolt.

"Meantime the Anglo-French landing continued. Ship after ship was unloaded. The landing was so arranged that it was within sight of as many Salonicians as could squeeze along the shores of the sea, which commanded a view of the Serbian quay from a distance of perhaps 100 yards. But the troops, once disembarked, marched straightaway from the town, not through it.

"Thus there was little occasion for demonstrations either for or against the landing. There was certainly nothing in the nature of a hostile reception. The Allies brought with them everything an army needs. They needed to ask nothing of the Greek host except water, and they simply marched to their encampment and made themselves at home.

"The camp is situated on a plateau close to the beach. The Greek harbor commander issued instructions that the British orders outside and within the gulf were to be regarded as paramount, and it was quite evident that our warships were in and about the port have a right of way."

CAPT. BOY-ED GETS FULL RANK.

German Naval Attaché at Washington Promoted.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Capt. Boy-Ed, naval attaché at the German Embassy in Washington, has been promoted from the rank of third grade Captain to that of Captain.

RUSSIANS REGAIN CITY

LOST YEAR AGO TO DAY

On October 21, 1914, the Russians were driven from Czernowitz, capital of the Bukovina. The Russians re-entered the city yesterday.

Other military events of October 21, 1914, were:

Allies drive back German wing in south and west of Belgium. British ships bombard Ostend.

British Admiralty announces German cruiser Emden sank six British vessels off British India, making a total of sea raider's victims twenty-one.

Russians drive Germans back forty miles from Warsaw.

SERBIAN ARMY ONLY 300,000, SAYS EXPERT

Col. Reppington Declares Serbs Have Lost 200,000—Out-numbered 2 to 1.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The *Times*' military expert, Col. Reppington, says today:

"The Serbs have been grievously hurt by the loss of 150,000 men in the present war and the ravages of disease which swept away 50,000 more. Probably she has not more than 300,000 men now left, so many. The Austro-Germans have a superiority of 2 to 1 and it may be greater if the Turks are lending a hand in the campaign.

"This quarrel in all probability would have turned to the confusion of Germany had Greece and Rumania decided to throw in their lot with us, but failing their support it is not clear the Franco-British reinforcements landed at Salonica can bring help in time.

"There is no saying what these heroes may not accomplish. Faced, however, by an outflanking enveloping attack, Gen. Patkic cannot be strong everywhere, and the Serbians army runs the greatest danger that can menace it.

"The Bulgarians, already at Vranja, have cut the Nish-Salonica railway and threaten Kumonov and Vranja. With converging columns they are marching upon Nish and in the north are around Zaitchar, reaching out to join Gen. Gallitz, who is extending his left to gain touch with them.

"The situation is not desperate unless the main Serbian army is defeated, but it is most serious. The Serbs are defending themselves in circumstances of the greatest disadvantage. The crisis cannot long be delayed, for even if a part of the most southerly Balkan army faces south to meet the Anglo-French advance from Ghevali, there need be no slackening of the other movements.

"And although the country is difficult, with roads both few and bad, the Bulgarian army is organized for special work, while the Austro-German pressure from the north will continue severe.

"The Allies in the Strumitsa Valley then can do little good there, for this valley is a corridor for the Bulgarians, and the Bulgarians are largely forced at once, is to hold up the Bulgarian 15th and Strumitsa columns and keep the pressure off the Serbians as much as possible.

OFFERS 800,000 CANADIANS.

Premier Borden Says Dominion Has Raised 175,000 Already.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, announced last night that including the troops now actually under orders to sail Canada has furnished 100,000 men to aid Great Britain in the war. There are besides 75,000 men in training or on duty in Canada.

The Premier supplemented his statement to-night by asserting that Canada is ready to send forth six divisions (800,000 men) in all to Britain's aid if necessary.

Sir Robert pointed out that the total of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the Crimean and the British forces at Waterloo is 15,000 less than the number of men Canada already has despatched to the front in this war.

E BOAT FLEES FROM AIRSHIP.

German Vessel's S O S Calls Zeppelin—British Submarine Dives.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 20.—A Berlin despatch says Zeppelins are now used for the defence of commerce against attack by British and Russian submarines. The steamship *Scotia* of Stettin, Prussia, bound from Sweden to Stettin with a cargo of ore, was pursued by the submarine *S O S* off Hornholm. It is reported, and upon the *S O S* call the submarine submerged and disappeared.

BOTHAS POWER PUT TO TEST.

London Awaits Results of South African Election.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The results of the general election in the Union of South Africa, which took place today, are awaited with unusual interest here, as the outcome involves the position of Gen. Botha and British influence. His political opponents are cooperative with the "implacable" section of the Dutch in an attempt to oust him.

The electoral campaign has been excessively bitter and much violence and rioting occurred in the course of it. It is possible to forecast the outcome. Botha, the leader of the Dutch nationalists, is the most prominent opponent of Botha.

BURIED ALIVE 3 DAYS BY GALLIOLI MINE

Five British Sappers Have Marvellous Escape After Explosion.

GIVEN UP AS LOST

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 20.—The bare outlines of a stirring story of the escape of five British soldiers who were buried alive for three days as a result of the explosion of a Turkish mine are given in a statement issued to-night by the official press bureau.

The men were sappers and were working underground at the time of the explosion. No hope was entertained for them and they were given up as lost. After three days of struggling with the earth which had entombed them, they dug their way out, showing little effect of the ordeal.

The account is contained in the following official statement:

During the last week there has been little to report. Both sides have been engaged in mining activity. At Hill 60 the Turks exploded a mine beneath their own lines and entangled causing damage to their own trench but none to ours.

At another part of our line the enemy succeeded in exploding a mine under our trenches. The garrison had been withdrawn, but five of our miners working underground were buried alive and given up for lost. Three days later they dug themselves out and reappeared, little the worse for the ordeal.

The following official statement was issued by the Turkish War Office last night:

On the Dardanelles front our reconnoitring parties attacked the enemy Sunday night and threw them back to their main trenches, causing heavy losses.

Local artillery and bomb engagements occurred at Ari Burnut and Seddul Bahr. There was nothing of importance elsewhere.

MAY DIVIDE ALBANIA.

Salonica Hears Greece and Serbia May Get Territory.

SALONICA, Oct. 20.—There is a growing conviction here that the Entente has formulated a new Balkan policy, including a scheme for the ultimate disposition of Albania. This decision is supposed to embrace new concessions of territory for Serbia and Greece.

Italy is now landing troops at the Albanian port of Avlona, but it is certain that the British and French will not allow this. The British and French are practically impassable. The revolt of the Mussulmans and Malisores in Albania which has been threatened is not serious, the Serbs having the situation well in hand.

FOR RHINE-BLACK SEA CANAL.

Bavaria Plans New Waterway, Using Main and Danube.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. MUNICH, Oct. 20.—The Bavarian Government is planning to build a canal connecting the Rhine and the Black Sea by way of the Main and the Danube. Negotiations opened with the Imperial Government showed that the latter was not enthusiastic over the plan and was not willing to share in defraying the cost. Hence Bavaria has decided to construct the canal alone.

BRITISH SHIRKERS EMIGRATE.

Rush to Colonies to Escape Enlistment—Government to Act.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The *Evening News* learns that the Government is to take immediate steps to restrict the sudden rush of idle-bodied Britons to the colonies, to the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey and to Ireland in order to escape military service.

The paper says a great menace to the relations between the mother country and her dependencies "ifordes of British youth are to pour into Canada, Australia and India, which have given their best blood for the empire."

PREPARES FOR FREE POLAND.

Vienna Committee Seeks Constitution as Preliminary.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. VIENNA, Oct. 20.—The Polish national committee at Vienna is collecting signatures for a scheme providing for a Polish Constitution looking toward the institution of a Polish national council in preparation for an independent Poland.

RUSSIANS BACK IN BUKOWINA CAPITAL

Reoccupy Czernowitz, Lost Exactly a Year Ago to the Austrians.

MAY AFFECT RUMANIA

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Austro-Germans were compelled to evacuate Czernowitz, the capital of the Austrian crownland of Bukovina, today, one day less than a year since they recaptured it from the Russians.

The taking of this city, announced in a despatch from Bucharest, is of political rather than of military significance. Czernowitz is less than twenty-five miles from the Rumanian border. The Russians by taking it mark further progress in their vigorous offensive against the Austro-Germans along the Rumanian border and have demonstrated to Rumania that the strength of their southern army is by no means impaired, but, on the contrary, is keeping the Teutons continuously on the defensive and hard pressed. This military observers here agree, is bound to relieve the pressure of weeks along the frontier of Rumania, have been exerting on that country, and it may weigh heavily in Rumania's final decision as to whether she will enter the war actively on the side of the Central Powers or throw her lot definitely with the Allies.

If determining actual intervention, the latest Russian advance is followed by others, may cause Rumania to give her present neutrality a character even a little more than "benevolent," that is, it may cause her to send her army to march through her territory to participate in the Balkan struggle to save Serbia—if Russia decides upon such a course.

Ultimately such a change in the attitude of Rumania may affect that of Greece, already adding the Allies by consenting to the passage of Russian army to march through her territory to participate in the Balkan struggle to save Serbia—if Russia decides upon such a course.

The Russians also say they have taken the German flank along the Stry River, taking 100 prisoners and occupying Czartorysk, Budka and Rudnia.

That all is not well with the Austro-German troops in Galicia is practically admitted by the statement contained in today's official German report that Russian have "in isolated places" gained the west bank of the Stry.

On the other hand, the German War Office claims further headway northward, where the continued German progress became more and more menacing to the big Russian Baltic port of Riga.

The official German statement follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Our troops made further progress northeast and northwest of Mlawa, and captured several positions of the enemy.

Army group of Gen. von Linde—Local battles on the Stry still continue.

RUSSIANS PRESS ATTACK.

Hammer at Germans Near Mitau—Win at Dwinsk—Altenau Busy.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PETROGRAD, Oct. 20.—The Russian War Office gave out the following statement to-night:

In the forests of the Mitau road and the environs of Lofa, as well as in the direction of Riga, there have been numerous attacks.

Our battle aeroplanes threw bombs upon the buildings and the rolling stock at the station of Friedrichshof, southeast of Mitau.

On the left bank of the Stry we are continuing pursuing the disordered enemy in the forests. We captured the Mulziki farm northward of the village. At the village of Sovieschitz, below Rafalovka, the enemy was repulsed, prisoners and machine guns taken.

Yesterday's captured among the first German Grenadier Corps included a company commander, seven company commanders, four lieutenants and a quantity of ammunition.

TRAFALGAR DAY TO HAVE MARTIAL AIR

Londoners to Be Asked to Aid Wounded—Churchill Lauds the Navy.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 21.—The annual commemoration of Trafalgar Day, October 21, will be associated this year with a great effort to help the British wounded toward augmenting the funds of the Red Cross. The Order of St. John of Jerusalem started the collection by offering £25,000.

Winston Churchill has written to the Navy League:

"Another Trafalgar anniversary finds us at sea. It finds also that the British navy is in unbroken continuity of the sea. For six months no hostile flag has flown outside of the Baltic. One danger after another has been overcome. We are stronger than ever and incomparably better adapted to war conditions. Even submarine warfare against merchantmen, which seemed at first so difficult to deal with, is under control and has been rendered incapable of affecting a great volume of our trade movement or of preventing the supply of our ships. At the same time our own submarines, with but one hundredth part the opportunity and an unusual military conduct, have proved their superiority and efficiency."

"The great strategic conclusions upon which our naval dispositions were based have been vindicated. From its broadside, through and through, the northern storms, the grand fleet dominates and will finally decide the fate of the warring nations, and by that formidable combination of strength and patience will secure victory to our just cause.

"On land the good days have not yet come. The valiant Russian front wears thin. The German forces are pierced but not ruptured. The German fortified lines. Through our long delays an enemy has taken a new initiative in the Near East and the Oriental inclinations of his war policy raise new perils of peculiar significance. A hazardous struggle, vast expenses and privation lie before us.

"The spirit of Nelson and the memory of Trafalgar are stirring today. All hearts should rouse us now to sustain unwaveringly the darkest and the most unwelcome of all necessary extremes, laying aside every impediment, to rescue Great Britain from dishonor and Europe from ruin."

GERMANS RENEW DRIVE NEAR RHEIMS

Heavy Artillery Bombardment Is Prelude to Fresh Infantry Attack.

FRENCH GUNS IN REPLY

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The attempt of the Germans to cut off Rheims, which resulted disastrously yesterday when after they had succeeded in driving the French from some trenches between La Pompe and Promes they were forced back again with considerable losses, was renewed to-day. No second infantry attack has yet been made, but a very violent bombardment which may be regarded as a preliminary to such an attack was begun this evening using shells of all sizes and gas bombs. The new attack is being made, like the attack of yesterday, east of Rheims, on a front between the Butte-de-Tir and Prunay. The French guns have taken up the challenge and the engagement at present is in the form of an artillery duel.

It is apparent that the enemy is insistent upon efforts to cut off Rheims from the southeast and to compel a withdrawal of the French from the positions which they conquered in the recent Champagne drive. So far the French have been entirely without success in their attempt.

The official communiqué issued by the War Office to-night follows:

The artillery fighting was particularly violent in the course of the day to the north of Arras, in the sector of Loos, the woods of Givenchy and along the road from Lille. The concentration of the enemy's guns blew up important munition depots within the enemy's lines to the north of the Alsne and to the north of the Navarin farm.

To the east of Rheims, on the front which extends from the Butte-de-Tir to Prunay, a new and very violent bombardment was made, which shells of all calibres and autocannon projectiles is reported. Our artillery is replying energetically to this bombardment. There was nothing to report on the rest of the fronting to report on the rest of the fronting.

The afternoon communiqué follows:

There was no important action in the course of the night. In the sector of Libons our artillery directed against the German trenches, which machine guns in those trenches, which had been attacking our lines. In Champagne, in the vicinity of the Butte de Taur and between the Meuse and the Moselle, to the north of the front, the enemy bombarded our positions several times. Our batteries responded with great energy.

The official German statement follows:

During a reconnoitring advance northeast of Prunay, in the Champagne, we made prisoners of four officers and 264 men and captured three machine guns and three mine throwers, together with a great quantity of material. At Middelkerke a British flying machine was shot down and the occupants were captured.

In the Lagurina valley we completed the action begun on October 19 with brilliant results on our offensive in the Tyrol-Trentino region.

In the Giudicaria valley we captured the Cima di Pallone, a strong position dominating the mouth of the Daone valley, and took eighty prisoners, including four officers.

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BRITISH HOLD GROUND.

Repulse Infantry Attack Made After Heavy Bombardment.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 20.—The following report from Sir John French was made public to-night by the official press bureau:

An enemy attack was made yesterday against the front from the heights of Hulleuch. After a heavy bombardment of our trenches hostile infantry attempted an attack across open ground, the attack stopped completely by combined artillery, machine gun and rifle fire. This was followed by a number of attacks with bombs in the trenches, but all were repulsed. The enemy's losses were very severe.

Since September 28 the enemy has reinforced his troops holding the front we attacked by forty battalions (about 60,000 men), which include a division of the Guard.

SKINNER ON WAY HOME.

London Expects Consul to Return to His Post.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 20.—(Thursday).—United States Consul-General Skinner, who has been called to Washington to confer on trade questions, left for New York today. He is expected to return to his post in London tomorrow. The *Daily Mail* understands Mr. Skinner will return to assume the duties of the Consul-General in London.

Mr. Skinner accompanied her husband.

RIOTERS DEMAND DUMA.

Berlin Hears of Disturbances in Petrograd—Quelled by Cossacks.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Oct. 20.—The Overseas News Agency says:

"Private reports from Petrograd state that further riots have taken place. A crowd led by N. S. Tekehdze, leader of the Social Democratic party and a member of the Duma, made a demand for the reopening of the Duma. Cossacks dispersed the rioters and many were wounded."

VON KLUCK SEES NO PEACE.

German Commander Makes American Munition Supply a Factor.

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 20.—"So long as England wants to fight and America supplies the Allies with ammunition, there is no end to this war as far as I can see," said Gen. von Kluck today. He added that in order to win the Allies could not break the German line in the west.

BRITISH VESSELS SUNK, 358.

Total Losses Through U Boats Up to October 14.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Up to October 14 German submarines had sunk 183 British merchant ships and 15 fishing vessels since the beginning of the war, according to an official statement given out here today.

BRITISH ARMY NEAR BAGDAD.